Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Demand for Safety Net Services			
% Uninsured			
Percent of the population under age 65 that is uninsured	Number of uninsured individuals under age 65 divided by the total population under age 65.	1999–2001 Current Population Survey–3-year average	Data available only at state and large MSA level because of CPS sample size limits.
Percent of the population under age 65 with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line that is uninsured	Number of individuals under age 65 with family incomes less than 200 percent of the Federal poverty line who are uninsured, divided by the number of individuals under age 65 with family incomes less than 200 percent of the Federal poverty line.	1999–2001 Current Population Survey–3-year average	Data available only at state and large MSA level because of CPS sample size limits.
% Below Poverty			
Percent of the population with incomes below 100 percent of the Federal poverty line	Number of individuals with family incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty line, divided by the total population for whom poverty status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	Federal poverty level determinations are not adjusted for differences in cost of living among areas.
Percent of the population ages 0–17 with incomes below 100 percent of the Federal poverty line	Number of individuals ages 0–17 with family incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty line, divided by the total population ages 0–17 for whom poverty status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	Federal poverty level determinations are not adjusted for differences in cost of living among areas.

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Key to abbreviations

—	Indicates that data are not available at this area level. For example, estimates of the percent of the population that is uninsured can be made only at the state and MSA levels with our data, so counties, cities, and county residuals are coded "—."
No Data	Indicates that data were not collected or processed for this specific area.
n/a	Indicates that data should be available for this specific area, but are missing.
No Hosp	Indicates that there is no hospital in the county.
One Hosp	Indicates that there is only one hospital in county, so there is no meaningful analysis of this measure.
Suppressed	Indicates that data have been suppressed to protect the identity of a single facility or to protect personal privacy (cell size less than 5 individuals).
Low Pop	Indicates that data are not presented because the small population size of the area prevents statistically meaningful analysis.

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Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Demand for Safety Net Services (continued)			
Percent of the population ages 18–64 with incomes below 100 percent of the Federal poverty line	Number of individuals ages 18–64 with family incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty line, divided by the total population ages 18–64 for whom poverty status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	Federal poverty level determinations are not adjusted for differences in cost of living among areas.
Percent of population age 65 and older with family incomes below 100 percent of Federal poverty line	Number of individuals age 65 and older with family incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty line, divided by the total population age 65 and older for whom poverty status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	Federal poverty level determinations are not adjusted for differences in cost of living among areas.
% With a Disability			
Percent of the population ages 5–20 who have a disability	Number of individuals ages 5–20 reporting a disability, divided by the number of civilian non-institutionalized individuals ages 5–20 for whom disability status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	People 5 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have one or more of the following: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment; (b) a substantial limitation in the ability to perform basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying; (c) difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating; or (d) difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home. In addition to the above criteria, people 16 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office, and people 16–64 years old are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty working at a job or business.

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Demand for Safety Net Services (continued)			
Percent of the population ages 21–64 who have a disability	Number of individuals ages 21–64 reporting a disability, divided by the number of civilian non-institutionalized individuals ages 21–64 for whom disability status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	People 5 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have one or more of the following: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment; (b) a substantial limitation in the ability to perform basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying; (c) difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating; or (d) difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home. In addition to the above criteria, people 16 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office, and people 16–64 years old are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty working at a job or business.
Percent of the population age 65 and older who have a disability	Number of individuals age 65 and older reporting a disability, divided by the number of civilian non-institutionalized individuals age 65 and older for whom disability status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	People 5 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have one or more of the following: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment; (b) a substantial limitation in the ability to perform basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying; (c) difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating; or (d) difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home. In addition to the above criteria, people 16 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office, and people 16–64 years old are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty working at a job or business.

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Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Demand for Safety Net Services (continued)			
AIDS Cases per 100,000			
AIDS prevalence per 100,000 population	Cumulative number of individuals with AIDS reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, divided by the total population, multiplied by 100,000 (available at the MSA level only).	Numerator from data maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Financial Support for Safety Net Services			
Medicaid Program			
Extent of Medicaid coverage	State-level standardized index of income eligibility levels for the Medicaid program for pregnant women, children, and infants.	UCLA Center for Health Policy Research	
Percent of the population under age 65 with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line that is enrolled in Medicaid	Number of individuals under age 65 with family incomes less than 200 percent of the Federal poverty line who are enrolled in Medicaid, divided by the number of individuals under age 65 with family incomes less than 200 percent of the Federal poverty line.	1999–2001 Current Population Survey–3-year average	Data available only at state and large MSA level because of CPS sample size limits.
Medicaid expenditures per person under age 65 with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line (excludes long-term care expenditures)	Total State and Federal Medicaid expenditures for services other than long-term care, divided by the number of individuals under age 65 with family incomes less than 200 percent of the Federal poverty line.	Numerator: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services–HCFA-2082 Reports; Denominator: 1999–2001 Current Population Survey–3-year average	Data available only at state and large MSA level because of CPS sample size limits.
DSH Funds ($) per Person Below Poverty			
Medicare Disproportionate Share Hospital payments per person with family incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty line	Total Medicare Disproportionate Share Hospital payments to hospitals, divided by the number of individuals with family incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty line.	Numerator: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; Denominator: U.S. Census 2000	Medicaid DSH payments were not readily available at the local level.

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Financial Support for Safety Net Services (continued)			
CHC in Area			
Presence of a Community Health Center	Presence or absence of a federally funded Community Health Center in the area.	Health Resources and Services Administration–Uniform Data System Data	Note: Community health centers serve many areas reaching beyond county boundaries—these data indicate presence/absence of community health center located in the county.
Uncompensated Care Pooling			
Uncompensated care pooling	Presence or absence of an uncompensated care pool in the state. An uncompensated care pool helps finance hospital-based care for uninsured patients by providing financial support to hospitals and other providers to help defray the expenses of uncompensated care.	Local governments and State hospital associations	
Safety Net Structure—Inpatient Care			
Admissions by Hospital Ownership Type			
Hospital admissions by ownership type: Percent in public facilities	Number of admissions to public hospitals, divided by the total number of admissions to all area hospitals (limited to non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey	Figures are based on location of the hospital (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Hospital admissions by ownership type: Percent in not-for-profit facilities	Number of admissions to not-for-profit hospitals, divided by the total number of admissions to all area hospitals (limited to non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey	Figures are based on location of the hospital (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Hospital admissions by ownership type: Percent in investor-owned facilities	Number of admissions to investor-owned hospitals, divided by the total number of admissions to all area hospitals (limited to non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey	Figures are based on location of the hospital (not patient origin which may be from other counties).

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Safety Net Structure—Inpatient Care (continued)			
Admissions by Teaching Status			
Hospital admissions by teaching status: Percent "no teaching"	Number of admissions to hospitals with no medical residents, divided by the total number of admissions to all area hospitals (limited to non-Federal general medical/ surgical facilities).	1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey	Figures are based on location of the hospital (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Hospital admissions by teaching status: Percent "low teaching"	Number of admissions to hospitals with 1 to 4 medical residents per 100 staffed beds, divided by the total number of admissions to all area hospitals (limited to non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey	Figures are based on location of the hospital (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Hospital admissions by teaching status: Percent "moderate teaching"	Number of admissions to hospitals with 5 to 14 medical residents per 100 staffed beds, divided by the total number of admissions to all area hospitals (limited to non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey	Figures are based on location of the hospital (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Hospital admissions by teaching status: Percent "major teaching"	Number of admissions to hospitals with 15 or more medical residents per 100 staffed beds, divided by the total number of admissions to all area hospitals (limited to non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey	Figures are based on location of the hospital (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Structure of the Safety Net—Concentration and Distribution of Inpatient Uncompensated Care and Medicaid Discharges			
Uncompensated and Medicaid Discharges			
Uncompensated and Medicaid discharges: Index of market concentration	An index that indicates the extent to which the market share of uncompensated care and Medicaid patients is concentrated in a small number of hospitals, with a higher value indicating greater concentration. ("Herfindahl Index")	Patient discharge data– 1999 HCUP and other sources	
Uncompensated and Medicaid discharges: Cost shifting index	Percent on average that area hospitals must raise charges to commercial patients to make up for the revenue lost through the provision of uncompensated care (Percent on average that area hospitals must raise commercial charges to "cost shift" uncompensated care).	Patient discharge data– 1999 HCUP and other sources	
Uncompensated and Medicaid discharges: Gini coefficient	Percent of area patients who would have to change hospitals to equalize uncompensated care and Medicaid discharges across all area hospitals.	Patient discharge data– 1999 HCUP and other sources	

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Structure of the Safety Net—Concentration and Distribution of Inpatient Uncompensated Care and Medicaid Discharges (continued)			
Uncompensated and Medicaid discharges: Percent of discharges from high-burden hospitals	Percent of patients in hospitals with a cost shifting index greater than or equal to 0.25.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources	
Structure of the Safety Net—Ambulatory Care			
Outpatient Visits per Admission			
Outpatient department visits per admission	Number of visits to outpatient departments of area hospitals divided by number of admissions to area hospitals.	1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey	Figures are based on location of the hospital (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
CAP Grant			
Presence of Community Access Program (CAP) grant	Presence or absence of a Community Access Program (CAP) grant from the Health Resources and Services Administration. The CAP grants build on existing models of service integration to help health care providers develop integrated, community-wide systems that serve the uninsured and underinsured.	Health Resources and Services Administration	Data available at the MSA level only since the "service area" of many CAP programs evolves over time and often includes multiple counties.
Health Care Delivery System			
HMO Competition Index			
HMO competition index	An index that indicates the extent to which the market share of managed care is concentrated in a small number of health plans, with a higher value indicating greater concentration. ("Herfindahl Index")	1999 InterStudy	Data available at the MSA level only.
HMO Penetration (%)			
HMO penetration rate	Percent of area population enrolled in Health Maintenance Organizations.	1999 InterStudy	Data available at the MSA level only.
Medicare Managed Care Penetration (%)			
Medicare managed care penetration	Number of Medicare managed care enrollees divided by the total number of Medicare beneficiaries.	2001 Area Resource File (1999 Data)	

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Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Health Care Delivery System (continued)			
Physician Supply per 100,000			
Number of pediatricians per 100,000 children	Number of pediatricians divided by the number of individuals ages 0–17, multiplied by 100,000 (non-Federal, patient care physicians).	Numerator from 2001 Area Resource File (1999 Data); Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	Figures are based on location of physician (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Number of adult primary care providers per 100,000 adults	Number of general internists, family practitioners, and general practitioners, divided by the number of individuals age 18 and older, multiplied by 100,000 (non-Federal, patient care physicians).	Numerator from 2001 Area Resource File (1999 Data); Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	Figures are based on location of physician (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Number of obstetricians/ gynecologists per 100,000 women	Number of obstetricians/gynecologists divided by the total number of women age 15 and older, multiplied by 100,000 (non-Federal, patient care physicians).	Numerator from 2001 Area Resource File (1999 Data); Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	Figures are based on location of physician (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Number of medical specialty doctors per 100,000 population	Number of medical specialty doctors divided by the total population, multiplied by 100,000 (non-Federal, patient care physicians). Medical specialties include allergy and immunology, cardiovascular disease, dermatology, gastroenterology, internal medicine subspecialties, pediatric subspecialties, pediatric cardiology, and pulmonary disease.	Numerator from 2001 Area Resource File (1999 Data); Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	Figures are based on location of physician (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Number of surgical specialty doctors per 100,000 population	Number of surgical specialty doctors, divided by the total population, multiplied by 100,000 (non-Federal, patient care physicians). Surgical specialties include colon/rectal surgery, general surgery, neurological surgery, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, thoracic surgery, and urology.	Numerator from 2001 Area Resource File (1999 Data); Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	Figures are based on location of physician (not patient origin which may be from other counties).

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Health Care Delivery System (continued)			
Supply/Utilization per 1,000			
Number of inpatient hospital beds per 1,000 population	Number of inpatient hospital beds divided by the total population, multiplied by 1,000 (non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	Numerator from 1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey; Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Number of inpatient hospital admissions per 1,000 population	Number of admissions to inpatient hospitals divided by the total population, multiplied by 1,000 (non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	Numerator from 1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey; Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	Figures are based on location of physician (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Health Care Delivery System (continued)			
Number of emergency department visits per 1,000 population	Number of visits to emergency departments divided by the total population, multiplied by 1,000 (non-Federal general medical/surgical facilities).	Numerator from 1999 American Hospital Association Annual Survey; Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	Figures are based on location of physician (not patient origin which may be from other counties).
Community Context—Population			
Total Population			
Total population	Total number of people in the area.	U.S. Census 2000	
Square Miles			
Square miles	The size of the area in square miles.	2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Community Context—Population (continued)			
Population Density			
Population density	Total population, divided by the number of square miles.	Numerator from U.S. Census 2000; Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
% Population			
Percent of population ages 0–17	Population ages 0–17 divided by the total population.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent of population ages 18–64	Population ages 18–64 divided by the total population.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent of population age 65 and older	Population age 65 and older divided by the total population.	U.S. Census 2000	
% Population Change 1990–2000			
Percent population change 1990–2000, total	2000 total population minus 1990 total population, divided by 1990 population.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent population change 1990–2000, ages 0–17	2000 total population ages 0–17 minus 1990 total population ages 0–17, divided by 1990 population aged 0–17.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent population change 1990–2000, ages 18–64	2000 total population ages 18–64 minus 1990 total population ages 18–64, divided by 1990 population ages 18–64.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent population change 1990–2000, age 65 and older	2000 total population age 65 and older minus 1990 total population age 65 and older, divided by 1990 population age 65 and older.	U.S. Census 2000	
Community Context—Race/Ethnicity			
% Population			
Percent of the population identifying their race as white	Number of individuals reporting white race divided by the total population reporting race.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for race.
Percent of the population identifying their race as black	Number of individuals reporting black race divided by the total population reporting race.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for race.
Percent of the population identifying their race as Asian American	Number of individuals reporting Asian-American race divided by the total population reporting race.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for race.

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Community Context—Race/Ethnicity (continued)			
Percent of the population identifying their race as Native American	Number of individuals reporting Native-American race divided by the total population reporting race.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for race.
Percent of the population identifying their race as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Number of individuals reporting Native-Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander race, divided by the total population reporting race.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for race.
Percent of the population identifying their race as "other"	Number of individuals reporting some other race (not white, black, Asian American, Native American, or Pacific Islander), divided by the total population reporting race.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for race.
Percent of the population identifying two or more races	Number of individuals indicating two or more races divided by the total population reporting race.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for race.
% Population Hispanic (Any Race)			
Percent of the population identifying their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino, any race	Number of individuals reporting Hispanic ethnicity divided by the total population reporting ethnicity.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for Hispanic categories.
Percent of the population identifying their ethnicity as Mexican, any race	Number of individuals reporting Mexican ethnicity divided by the total population reporting ethnicity.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for Hispanic categories.
Percent of the population identifying their ethnicity as Puerto Rican, any race	Number of individuals reporting Puerto Rican ethnicity divided by the total population reporting ethnicity.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for Hispanic categories.
Percent of the population identifying their ethnicity as Cuban, any race	Number of individuals reporting Cuban ethnicity divided by the total population reporting ethnicity.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for Hispanic categories.
Percent of the population identifying their ethnicity as other Hispanic or Latino, any race	Number of individuals reporting "Other Hispanic or Latino" ethnicity (not Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) divided by the total population reporting ethnicity.	U.S. Census 2000	See U.S. Census 2000 documentation for detailed description of definitions for Hispanic categories.

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Community Context—Indices of Racial and Economic Separation			
Racial Dissimilarity Indices			
Racial dissimilarity index–Black	Percent of the black population in an area that would have to move for all area zip codes to have an equal proportion of the area's black population.	2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Racial dissimilarity index–Hispanic	Percent of the Hispanic-American population in an area that would have to move for all area zip codes to have an equal proportion of the area's Hispanic population.	2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Racial dissimilarity index–All non-white	Percent of the non-white population in an area that would have to move for all area zip codes to have an equal proportion of the area's non-white population.	2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Community Context—Indices of Racial and Economic Separation (continued)			
Economic Indices			
Gini coefficient	The proportion of income that would have to be redistributed to equalize the incomes of all residents of an area.	2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Economic dissimilarity index	Percent of the population with family incomes less than $15,000 per year in an area that would have to move for all area zip codes to have an equal proportion of the population with family incomes less than $15,000 per year.	2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Community Context—Immigrant Population			
% Population Foreign Born			
Percent of the population that is foreign born	Number of individuals born outside of the U.S. divided by the total population for whom nativity and place of birth is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	
Foreign Born			
Percent of the foreign-born population that has lived in the U.S. 10 years or less	Number of individuals born outside of the U.S. who have lived in the U.S. for 10 years or less, divided by the total number of individuals born outside of the U.S.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent of the foreign-born population that has been naturalized as a U.S. citizen	Number of individuals born outside of the U.S. who have been naturalized as U.S. citizens, divided by the total number of individuals born outside of the U.S.	U.S. Census 2000	

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Community Context—Immigrant Population (continued)			
Place of Foreign Birth			
Place of foreign birth: Latin America	Number of individuals born in Latin America divided by the total number of individuals born outside of the U.S.	U.S. Census 2000	
Place of foreign birth: Asia	Number of individuals born in Asia divided by the total number of individuals born outside of the U.S.	U.S. Census 2000	
Place of foreign birth: Africa	Number of individuals born in Africa divided by the total number of individuals born outside of the U.S.	U.S. Census 2000	
Place of foreign birth: Europe	Number of individuals born in Europe divided by the total number of individuals born outside of the U.S.	U.S. Census 2000	
Place of foreign birth: North America	Number of individuals born in North America (outside of the U.S.), divided by the total number of individuals born outside of the U.S.	U.S. Census 2000	
Place of foreign birth: Oceania	Number of individuals born outside of the U.S. but not on one of the above-named continents (Latin America, Asia, Africa, Europe, or North America), divided by the total number of individuals born outside of the U.S.	U.S. Census 2000	
% Speak Non-English at Home			
Percent of the population speaking a language other than English at home	Number of individuals age 5 and older speaking a language other than English at home, divided by the total population age 5 and older who reported language spoken at home.	U.S. Census 2000	
% Speak English Less Than Very Well			
Percent of the population speaking English less than very well	Number of individuals age 5 and older who report speaking English less than very well, divided by the total population age 5 and older who reported language spoken at home.	U.S. Census 2000	

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Community Context—Economy			
% Below Poverty			
Percent of total population that is below 100 percent of Federal poverty line	Number of individuals with incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty level, divided by the total population for whom poverty status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent of population ages 0–17 below 100 percent of Federal poverty line	Number of individuals ages 0–17 with incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty level, divided by the total population ages 0–17 for whom poverty status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent of population ages 18–64 below 100 percent of Federal poverty line	Number of individuals ages 18–64 with family incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty level, divided by the total population ages 18–64 for whom poverty status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent of population age 65 and older below 100 percent of Federal poverty line	Number of individuals age 65 and older with family incomes less than 100 percent of the Federal poverty level, divided by the total population age 65 and older for whom poverty status is reported.	U.S. Census 2000	
Median Household Income ($)			
Median household income	Median household income.	U.S. Census 2000	
% Households Income Under $15,000			
Percent of households with incomes less than $15,000	Number of households with total incomes less than $15,000 per year, divided by the total number of households.	U.S. Census 2000	
% Households Income Over $75,000			
Percent of households with incomes greater than $75,000	Number of households with total incomes greater than $75,000 per year divided by the total number of households.	U.S. Census 2000	

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Community Context—Economy (continued)			
% Households Under $15,000 on Public Assistance			
Percent of households with incomes below $15,000 receiving public assistance	Number of households with incomes less than $15,000 per year receiving public assistance, divided by the total number of households with incomes below $15,000 per year.	U.S. Census 2000	
Mean Public Assistance Amount ($)			
Mean amount of public assistance	Mean public assistance income of households receiving public assistance.	U.S. Census 2000	
% Ages 16+ Not in Labor Force			
Percent of the population age 16 and older that is not in the labor force	Number of individuals age 16 and older who are not in the labor force, divided by the total population age 16 and older reporting employment status. The labor force includes people age 16 and older who are either employed, actively seeking work, or awaiting recall from layoff.	U.S. Census 2000	
% Ages 16+ Unemployed			
Percent of the population age 16 and older that is unemployed	Number of individuals age 16 and older who are unemployed, divided by the total population age 16 and older reporting employment status.	U.S. Census 2000	
Community Context—Living Arrangements, Housing, Education, and Crime			
Living Arrangements			
Percent living alone	Number of people living alone divided by the total population.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent living alone, age 65 and older	Number of people age 65 and older living alone divided by the total population age 65 and older.	U.S. Census 2000	
Percent of families with non-married couple or single parent	Number of family households with a single parent or a non-married couple, divided by the total number of family households.	U.S. Census 2000	

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Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Community Context—Living Arrangements, Housing, Education, and Crime (continued)			
Housing			
Housing: Percent owner occupied	Number of housing units occupied by their owner divided by the total number of occupied housing units.	U.S. Census 2000	
Housing: Vacancy rate	Number of vacant housing units divided by the total number of housing units (not including seasonal, recreational, and occasional use units).	U.S. Census 2000	
Housing Age: 0–10 years	Number of housing units built between 1990 and March 2000, divided by the total number of housing units.	U.S. Census 2000	
Housing Age: more than 30 years	Number of housing units built in 1969 or earlier divided by the total number of housing units.	U.S. Census 2000	
Education			
Educational attainment: high school or less	Number of individuals age 25 years and older with educational attainment of a high school degree (or equivalent) or less, divided by the total population age 25 years and older reporting educational attainment.	U.S. Census 2000	
Educational attainment: some college or more	Number of individuals age 25 years and older with educational attainment of some education beyond a high school degree, divided by the total population age 25 years and older reporting educational attainment.	U.S. Census 2000	
Index Crimes per 10,000			
Index crime rate per 10,000 population	Number of index crimes (murder, forcible rape, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies, and auto theft), divided by the total area population, multiplied by 10,000.	Numerator from Federal Bureau of Investigations Uniform Crime Reports; Denominator from 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Access-Related Outcome Measures—Preventable/Avoidable Hospitalizations (Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions)			
Preventable/Avoidable Discharges These are conditions for which timely and effective ambulatory care can help prevent or avoid the need for hospitalization.			
Ages 0–17			
Preventable/avoidable hospitalization rate, ages 0–17	Preventable/avoidable discharges per 1,000 persons ages 0–17 in the area, adjusted for age and sex.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Adjusted ratio to mean for preventable/avoidable discharges, ages 0–17	Ratio of area rate of preventable/avoidable discharges for persons ages 0–17 to the mean rate for all areas for persons ages 0–17, adjusted to take into account differences in physician practice style. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Observed to expected ratio for preventable/avoidable discharges, ages 0–17	Actual ("observed") area rate of preventable/avoidable discharges for persons ages 0–17, divided by "expected" area rate for persons ages 0–17, adjusted for physician practice style and area income and race/ethnic composition. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Ages 18–39			
Preventable/avoidable hospitalization rate, ages 18–39	Preventable/avoidable discharges per 1,000 persons ages 18–39 in the area, adjusted for age and sex.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Adjusted ratio to mean for preventable/avoidable discharges, ages 18–39	Ratio of area rate of preventable/avoidable discharges for persons ages 18–39 to the mean rate for all areas for persons ages 18–39, adjusted to take into account differences in physician practice style. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Access-Related Outcome Measures—Preventable/Avoidable Hospitalizations (Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions) (continued)			
Observed to expected ratio for preventable/avoidable discharges, ages 18–39	Actual ("observed") area rate of preventable/avoidable discharges for persons ages 18–39, divided by "expected" area rate for persons ages 18–39, adjusted for physician practice style and area income and race/ethnic composition. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Ages 40–64			
Preventable/avoidable hospitalization rate, ages 40–64	Preventable/avoidable discharges per 1,000 persons ages 40–64 in the area, adjusted for age and sex.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Adjusted ratio to mean for preventable/avoidable discharges, ages 40–64	Ratio of area rate of preventable/avoidable discharges for persons ages 40–64 to the mean rate for all areas for persons ages 40–64, adjusted to take into account differences in physician practice style. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Observed to expected ratio for preventable/avoidable discharges, ages 40–64	Actual ("observed") area rate of preventable/avoidable discharges for persons ages 40–64, divided by "expected" area rate for persons ages 40–64, adjusted for physician practice style and area income and race/ethnic composition. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	Patient discharge data–1999 HCUP and other sources; 2001 Claritas (1999 interpolated estimate)	
Access-Related Outcome Measures—Births			
Number of Births			
Number of births	Number of births occurring in the area during 1999.	1999 Vital Statistics data	
% Late or No Prenatal Care			
Rate of late or no prenatal care, in percent	Number of births in area with no prenatal care or prenatal care initiated in the third trimester, divided by the total number of births for which prenatal care status is known.	1999 Vital Statistics data	

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Access-Related Outcome Measures—Births (continued)			
Ratio to mean for late or no prenatal care	Area rate for births with no prenatal care or prenatal care initiated in the third trimester, divided by mean rate for all areas.	1999 Vital Statistics data	
Observed to expected ratio for late or no prenatal care	Actual ("observed") area rate for births with no prenatal care or prenatal care initiated in the third trimester, divided by the "expected" area rate, adjusted for area income and racial/ethnic composition. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	1999 Vital Statistics data	
% Low Birth Weight (Full-Term Births)			
Rate of low birth weight for full-term births in percent	Number of low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) full-term (37 weeks or longer) births in area, divided by the total number of births for which birth weight and gestation period is known.	1999 Vital Statistics data	
Ratio to mean for low birth weight for full-term births	Area rate for low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) full-term (37 weeks or longer) births, divided by the mean rate for all areas.	1999 Vital Statistics data	
Observed to expected ratio for low birth weight for full-term births	Actual ("observed") area rate for low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) full-term (37 weeks or longer) births, divided by the "expected" area rate, adjusted for area income and racial/ethnic composition. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	1999 Vital Statistics data	
% Preterm Births			
Rate of preterm births, in percent	Number of preterm births (less than 37 weeks gestation) in area, divided by the total number of births for which gestation period is known.	1999 Vital Statistics data	
Ratio to mean for preterm births	Area rate for preterm births (less than 37 weeks gestation), divided by the mean rate for all areas.	1999 Vital Statistics data	
Observed to expected ratio for preterm births	Actual ("observed") area rate for preterm births (less than 37 weeks gestation), divided by the "expected" area rate, adjusted for area income and racial/ethnic composition. See Methods section for more detailed discussion.	1999 Vital Statistics data	

Table A-1: Measures Included in This Data Book, Their Definitions, and Data Sources (continued)

Measure	Definition	Data Source(s)	Methodological Notes
Access-Related Outcome Measures—Survey-Based Reported Barriers to Access			
% Population Below 200% of Poverty Reporting			
Percent of population below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line reporting they have no usual source of care	Number of individuals with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line reporting that they have no usual place to go if they are sick or in need of advice about their health, divided by the number of individuals with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line.	1999–2000 National Health Interview Survey–2-year average	Data available only for very large MSAs because of NHIS sample size limits.
Percent of population below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line reporting they are unable to obtain "needed" care	Number of individuals with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line reporting that they delayed or did not obtain health care they thought they needed because of cost, divided by the number of individuals with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line.	1999–2000 National Health Interview Survey–2-year average	Data available only for very large MSAs because of NHIS sample size limits.
Percent of population below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line reporting no doctor's visit in the past year	Number of individuals with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line reporting that they had not had any doctor's visits within the last year, divided by the number of individuals with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line.	1999–2000 National Health Interview Survey–2-year average	Data available only for very large MSAs because of NHIS sample size limits.
Percent of population below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line reporting no doctor's visit in the past 2 years	Number of individuals with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line reporting that they had not had any doctor's visits within the last 2 years, divided by the number of individuals with family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line.	1999–2000 National Health Interview Survey–2-year average	Data available only for very large MSAs because of NHIS sample size limits.